FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1872.

Amusements To-Day. Booth's Theatre-The Lady of Lyon. Bewery The atre-Olver Twist.
Canterbury Variety Theatre-Set. Bleeder and Heuster
Dan Bryanst's Minetrels Twenty-third steel.
Fifth Avenue Theatre-School for Scandal. Grand Opera House -Round the Clock. Niblo's Garden - Leo and Letus. Dlympic Theatre La Perich le. P. T. Barnum's Great Show-Day and Evening. Pr. James Theatre-S a Francisco Minibels.

Tony Pastor's Opera House—Great Attractions, Ladies free Union Square Theatre, Agner, Wood's Museum-On Hand, Mauless

Significant Secreey.

It is alleged that the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the Credit Mobilier affair have determined to conduct their proceedings with closed doors. They do not dare to allow the public to know either the manper of their investigation or the facts which are proved before them.

We have always supposed that this inquiry would end in nothing. There are some good men upon the committee; but distinguished members of both political parties are implicated in the Credit Mobi-Her transaction; and it has from the first seemed probable that they would be able to stiffe all real investigation and keep the truth concealed. The determination of the committee to maintain secreey shows that such is their purpose. It remains to be seen how far this purpose can be suc-

The South Carolina Senator.

The influences by which the expet-bag governments of the reconstructed States are governed in the duties devolving upon them receive a striking and effective illus tration in the proceedings attending the recent election of a United States Senator by the Legislature of South Carolina That State is hopelersly given over to carpet-bag domination, and the result of the Presidential election has destroyed all prospect of any immediate change for the better. It is under the unrestricted control of shameless white adve turers and their allies-ignorant negroes, who conwider the sale of their votes in the Legislature to the highest bidder a perfectly legitimate and honest proceeding. The respectable and substantial citizens, upon whose business enterprise the prosperity of the State depends, have no voice in public affairs, and no present hope of improving their condition.

There has just been an election in the Legislature of South Carolina to choose a successor to the Hon. F. A. SAWYER as Senator of the United States. Mr. JOHN J. PATTERSON of Pennsylvania was the suc cessful candidate, receiving an overwhelming majority on the first ballot. Mr. PATTERSON has long sustained intimate relations with the Legislature as an active and successful lobby practitioner. He is known by his colored friends as "Honest Jonn," a cognomen which he acquired from his exceptional reputation as always sure to pay what he agreed to pay for votes. It was this noble trait in his character, coupled with a liberal disbursemen of funds, which led the mongrel assemblage in the Capitol of South Carolina to elect him to the United States Senate, thus giving a new exemplification of the old adage that "honesty is the best policy. The same moral is to be drawn from the story of one of his competitors, Mr. Elli-CFT, of whom it is said that he advised his colored friends to take Patterson's money and vote for himself. It is cheering to know that such a disregard of the first principles of honor in vote selling met its just reward in the ignominious defeat of the candidate making the unworthy pro-

But it appears that there has been an unlooked-for discovery in South Carolina which may spoil the moral effect of PAT-TERSON's election. This is that bribery is a crime punishable with severe penalties and in consequence thereof the Senator elect has been arrested on the charge of corrupting the Legislature. As Mr. PATversion is not acting in harmony with the Columbia Ring, who are usually all-powerful in State affairs, it is quite likely that he may be convicted and sent to the penitentiary instead of Washington, which perhaps would be a good thing for the Senate. If, however, "Honest John" should meet with such an unpleasant termination to his ambitious career, it is not likely that he would suffer in meekness and resignation, but more probable that, like Samson when in difficulties, he would seek to involve a throng of others in his overthrow. Indeed it is intimated that the Senator elect has written acknowledgments from those who voted for him giving the amount that each received for his vote, and that if hereally goes to the penitentiary he will be able to take a good portion of the Legislatare with him, which would be an excellent thing for South Carolina.

The further developments of this quarrel among the plunderers of a subjugated State will be watched with interest by the people of other States, and with hopeless apathy by the citizens of South Carolina.

The Neilson Place Murder.

The murder on Tuesday in Neilson place has some features bearing a strong likeness to a class of crimes which is growing to be looked on with great leniency by juries and communities. The man or woman who commits homicide nowadays under the influence of jealousy or to revenge personal dishonor or conjugal infidelity is rarely punished with the gallows. Juries have grown into the habit of balancing the human intellect so nicely on this special emotion that they find no difficulty in deciding that the mind of the man or woman who takes life under its influence is upset

and the criminal irresponsible.

In all the cases of this kind that have arisen during the past twenty years, the killing of seducers by injured husbands, fathers, or brothers, and the kindred crimes which have gone unpunished, we do not recall one in which the frenzy, real or pretended, was so refined and peculiar as in the present instance. And yet there was something of the same impulse in the killing of MAUD MERRILL by her uncle as in other murders of the kind. Doubtless in the mind of ROBERT BLEAKLEY, who seems to be a man of sufficient intelligence and culture to keenly feel the shame of his niece's situation, there was a sense of personal wrong, a burning consciousness that in her disgrace he was himself disgraced and his family dishonorvi. If under the pressure of this feeling he killed the young woman whose vicious courses were a stigma on his family con-

nections, it may be said that in comparison with the motives which have actuated other emotional murderers his were less base and brutal, and that there was a certain instinct of pride not wholly conscienceless which drove him to the madness of his deed. Possibly, too, to this man, dwelling in his thought upon the turpitude of his niece's conduct, the wickedness of her life, and its damnation of herself and others, there came a dreadful kind of mania, and he conceived himself the appointed instrument to reform her; or if his efforts were fruitless, to rescue her from

a living death by ending her career. It is not an ordinary case-Robert BLEAKLEY'S deliberately arming himself, going to the house in Neilson place, meeting there his sister's daughter and his own ward, imploring her to return to a decent life, receiving for his intervention only curses and abuse, murdering her when he found he could not save her, calmly informing the person he met on the stairs that he had killed his niece and was going to give himself up, and then a few hours later surrendering himself to the officers. We have become so familiar with murders of late that the public mind has almost lost its capacity for being shocked at their co urrence. Horror has given place to a feeling of curiosity only as to circumstance and motive, and the fashion is to classify murders by grades of respectability. This one of Neilson place seems to be, if anything, a degree above the common run.

A Blow at Freedom of the Press.

The acquisition by the Government of the control of the telegraph lines would not only be a broad stride toward centralization, but a most dangerous blow at the freedom of the press. The public will not soon forget the abuse of authority by postmasters during the late campaign, and there is no reason to expect that the telegraph, if controlled by the same officials, would not also be made subservient to the interests of the controlling party. The transmission of telegrams conveying news favorable to the Administration would be facilitated, while every possible obstacle would be placed in the way of persons

representing the independent press. The opportunities for improper interference with despatches would be much greater than those possessed by the postal authorities. The postmaster does not know, or ought not to know, the contents of a package passing through his hands. The telegraph operator must read the despatch which he is requested to forward, and none are better aware than members f the press how many facilities an operator can extend, and how many he can withhold. Does any one think that an official wearing the Government collar would be ready, in the heat of an exciting political campaign, to extend to the representative of an opposition newspaper those adispensable courtesies which are now habitually extended to newspaper correspondents without regard to party or poli-

Whose Fault is It?

The problem of the day seems to be, tho is responsible for the overwhelming eries of disasters which has come upon the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Six hips totally lost or badly d'sabled within ix months! Little wonder that the outde public is making up its mouth to cry Something too much of this!" We hear marvellous accounts of the fluctuations of the stock, now up in a balloon, and again down among the dead men"-and, alas! there have been too many dead men made by Pacific Mail Steamship burnings and wrecks. Assuming that fault there must laid at.

No such era of calamity ever before occurred in the management of the company, though it has long been in existence. Nor do we know of any other steamship line that is losing life and property in this way. Clearly the President of the Pacific Mail is not responsible for the losses of vessels, for we bear of his being too actively engaged in speculating in the stock of the company to leave him any time to attend to the management of its business. But some one ought to be held responsible, for it should not be permitted to steamship companies to sacrifice the lives of passengers, however reckless they have a right to be as regards their own property. No one would object to their olowing up a steamboat as a stock operation or slapping one on a reef as the readiest method of breaking down the market; but when either proceeding involves the life of a hundred or two passengers, the travelling community at least has a right

to object. Would it not be well to put some good steamship man in charge of the line who has nothing but the safety of ships and passengers to attend to, in order that the resident might be permitted to go on ornering and to corner without let or hindrance? Such an arrangement would undoubtedly prove satisfactory to all parties concerned, particularly to those who travel by water. And as it looks as though any number of subsidies could be had by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the asking, would it not be well for them to apply to Congress for an appropriation subsidizing the widows and orphans made and to be made by such ocean disasters as the burning of the Bienville and the America, and the wreck of the Guatemala?

Warmoth on Pinchback.

It seems to us that WARMOTH makes a good point on PINCHBACK when, in his proclamation, he says he is no Governor

at all. By what law the new Legislature, which was elected in November, can begin to act before January does not sclearly appear. But as both parties seem to assume that this is all right, we presume it is.

PINCHBACK became acting Lieutenantovernor on the death of DUNN, by virtue of being a member of the Senate. But if the new Leg'slature is legally in New Orleans at this present time, then PINCHBACK has ceased to be a Senator, for he is not one of the Senators who hold over. If he has ceased to be a Senator, then he cannot be the acting Lieutenant-Governor, and therefore could not become Governor on

the impeachment of WARMOTH. The foundation on which PINCHBACK stood having caved in, he ought to go under.

It is expected that the small distance remaining between the heading of the east end of the Hoosack tunnel and that which is proceeding westward from the central haft will be bored through so that the connection will be made about Monday next. The grades of the two bores advancing to meet each other are design edly different, that from the east being the grade on which the railroad track will be laid, while that from the central shaft is higher. A

from the latter, work which will probably ocoupy ave or six months. Between the west end of the tunnel and the central shaft there remains a little more than half a mile of the mountain which is yet to be bored through. The progress made during the month of November in the three different openings in which work is going on was 429 feet in the aggregate. The total length of the tunnel is to be 25,031 feet, or a little more than four miles and three-quarters.

The most ardent friends of minority representation will probably be willing to admit that their favorite principle is carried to an unjustifiable extreme in Arkansas, where one-fifth of the population have the entire control of the State Government. At the recent election Mr. BROOKS, the Liberal candidate for Governor, was undoubtedly elected by a majority of five or six thousand, notwithstanding that about fifty thousand citizens, who would probably have voted for him had they been permitted, were disfranchised under certain provisions of the State Constitution. This instrument was purposely framed so as to prevent the most wealthy and intelligent class of citizens from having any voice in the management of their own affairs, and to give supreme authority to the carpet-baggers and their allies. But in Ar-kansas, under the system of manipulating election returns established by CLAYTON and warmly approved by his distinguished patron the President of the United States, the votes cast for any candidate have but little influence in deciding the result of an election. Although BROOKS was elected, his opponent, BANTER, being a trustworthy supporter of the Administration, is to be inaugurated as Governor; and it was for making an inquiry in regard to the rumored purpose of using United States troops to carry this conspiracy against the rights of the peop e into effect that Senator Rick of Arkansas was accused by Senator Edmunds of impertinence toward the President. Mr. Edmunds has quently exhibited a degree of abject servility toward the Administration which could scarcely be justified, even if animated by a lively hope of judicial preferment; but his assumption that a United States Senator has no right to inquire whether Federal troops are to be used for the purpose of assisting in a criminal attempt to reverse the result of a popular election in his own State is a step in advance of anything yet seen

A novel and curious question of life surance is likely to arise in Delaware. Profesor West of Dover had his life insured for \$25,000 for the benefit of his family. He has confessed to the killing of a negronamed COOCH TURNER, and to the horrible manner in which disposed of the remains. His apparent object in the murder was that the mutilated ody of the negro might be mistaken for his own corpse, and the insurance companies be defrauded out of the ₹25,000. The question rises, if WEST is hanged for this murder, will ne companies be compelled to pay the amount of the insurance to his family? If the insurance holds good, it will be to the interest of the mpanies to see that the murderer gets off with some lighter penalty, such as imprisonment for life. The case is strange and unpar-adeled.

Judge Durell, who has lately played so pportant a part in the struggle for power over ouisiana, is a native of New Hampshire, and is now about sixty years old. He is the son of the ate DANIEL M. DURRELL of Durham, and when went South changed the spelling of his name. pparently with a view of giving it a Creole layor. He is a man of intemperate habits, of very ordinary abilities, and little standing as a lawyer. He was appointed U. S. District Judge by President Lincoln, at a time when it was very difficult to fill that office in New Orleans in satisfactory manner. A few years since DURELL was very intimate with cotton operaors, and on one occasion came into conflict with the agents of the Treasury Department, They had taken possession of a considerable quantity of cotton which, as they claimed, was part of Spartacus many years ago in the Trethe property of the Government; and they put in command at New Orleans. He refused to surrender the cotton on DURELL's order, replying that he had held it by the same authority that he held possession of the arsenal, and that until the Judge could show power to dispossess him of the one he should not allow him to dis- although they understood not a word that he be, the question is whose door it should be | was made to President Johnson that Canny was at once directed to surrender the cotton to he Court. This order was obeyed. The cotton was turned over to the private claimants, and the Treasury never got a cent of the proceeds.

Such are some of the incidents in the history

Already the people of Kansas are becoming excited over the contest among the mubitious politicians who aspire to succeed Mr. POMEROY in the United States Senate. There is strong opposition to the reflection of Pom-EROY, based on the supposed weakness of that Senator in regard to what is called subsidies. The most prominent of his competitors is the Hon. I. S. KALLOCH, formerly of Boston, where many years ago he acquired considerable celebrity. Mr. Kallocii, who was once a Bapt clergyman, had better keep away from Washington. The atmosphere of that wicked city might corrupt his morals.

Evidence that the war is not yet over is constantly furnished. In fact Gen. GRANT has but just been reflected President upon that very ground; and now we have a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, one Mr. Hoyr of Athol, coming forward with a new demonstration of the same truth. Senator SUMNER having renewed in 1872 the proposition to erase from the flags and the registry of the army all inscriptions, mottoes, and tokens of victories won in the war of the rebellion, which he first made in 1862, Mr. HOYT responds by introducing in the Legislature the following expression of his own

** Besolved. That this attempt to degrade the loyal solers of the nation and their grand achievements meets thour unqualined condemnation and merits the disproval of the people of this Commonwealth thus srepresented.**

Well, some day Mr. SUMNER's view must prevail. It is impossible for a wise and kind people to perpetuate among themselves the memories of civil strife, or to keep alive the spirit of discord and mutual hostility. Mr. SUMNER is merely ahead of the times now, just as he was when he contended in the Senate for the abolition of slavery, while the masses of the people loved that institution and guarded it as one of their chief treasures. Now, however, they do justice to Mr. SUMNER's earlier efforts, and the day will come when they will applaud the humane and statesmanlike idea which HOYT and his associa's now revile.

The various reports which have gained circulation to the effect that the Government of Japan had determined to recede from the progressive course it has been pursuing of late years, appear to be effectually controverted by authentic intelligence lately received that an elective Parliament is on the point of being established in that country, thus giving the people a potent voice in the direction of public affairs. The Parliament is to consist of two Houses, with an aggregate of six hundred members, but whether both Houses will be elective had not been definitely determined at the last accounts. For several years there has been a nominal Parliament of fifty members, with a President at their head, but as it was filled by appointment the people had no direct represention in its deliberations. The proposed innovation is an important step toward the recognition of popular rights, and considered in connection with the bold measure some time ago adopted of depriving the hereditary nobles of all civic power, is a significant indication that the existing Government of Japan continues to be animated by views of a liberal and enlightened character.

We call attention to the public meeting at Cooper Institute to-morrow evening to raise means for the relief of the widows and orphans of the Commune in Paris. The programme of the proceedings is given in an advertisement in another column. EDWIN FORREST.

Edwin Forrest dropped dead yesterday orning at his residence in Philadelphia, while engaged at his toilet. He had been ailing for several months, but for so sudden a decease neither his friends nor the public were prepared and his lose will be keenly felt, both within and without the profession of which he was for upward of half a century a leading member in this country. Born in Philadelphia on March 9, 1896, of humble parentage, he seems almost from the time he was able to articulate distinctly to have had a predilection for the stage. As a child he amused his friends by theatrical recitations, and no effort of his father to induce him to study or engage in trade availed to conquer his passion At 12 years of age he performed female parts at the old South Street Theatre in Philadelphia, and after essaying all kinds of characters, male and female, at various minor theatres, made his debut at the Walnut Street Theatre on Nov. 27. 1820, as Young Norval, in Home's tragedy of "Douglas." His reception was not very encouraging, but having made up his mind, boy as he was, to become an actor, he studied all the harder, and only by slow degrees conquered the indifference of his audiences. During the next six years Forrest experienced

a full share of the hardships and vicissitudes of fortune which fall to the lot of young actors struggling toward eminence. He performed in many Western towns, and, strange as it may seem to those who remember him only as a edian, his predilections at that time were decidedly for low comedy parts, in which he was tolerably successful. In Louisville he one personated a negro dandy. He is even said to have joined a traveiling circus company as rider and tumbler at the moderate salary of twelve dollars a week. But he eventually discovered that the serious drama was his true field, and to this he gave such circful study that upon his return to the Eastern States, in 1836, he was enabled at once to obtain a "star" engagement at the Chestnut street Theatre, Philadelphia. In July of the same year he made his appearance before a New York audience in the part of Othello, and the personation, though in many respects immature and crude, was received with approbation as giving evidence of great histrionic promise in the performer. Though not yet twenty-one years of age, Forrest then possessed a fine, deep voice capable of great variety of modulation, a commanding presence. ease and dignity of movement, and features which readily reflected the sentiment of the character he personated. The expression of intense emotion and impulsive action seemed most congenial to his genius, and in such parts as Othello, Macbeth, Richard III. and Lear he appeared with success, while in those of a more reflective, metaphysical character he was less happy. His Hamlet, although evineing considerable study and some originality, was never a satisfactory performance. It lacked the finer qualities of acting, and those subtle touches, which only a highly creative mind can suggest, and to which Mr. Forrest, at his best, could never as

In a considerably lower range than the Shakescarean characters above mentioned were sevecreated, and which will long remain identified with his name. These were Spirtacus, in the "Gladiator," a play written for him by Dr. Bird; Mctamora, in a play also written for him : Junius Brutus, in the tragedy of that name; Damon, in "Damon and Pythias," and Jack Cade, in the play written for him by the late Judge Conrad of Philadelphia. In all of these parts the abounding physical energy of the actor found full play, and if his personations did not meet the highest requirements of dramstic art, they were admirably adapted to the stage and to the tastes of most of the audisaw Mr. Forrest in Spartacus or Metamora, however much they may have been disposed to criticise the personations, will forget his singular mont Theatre in Boston on an occasion when a chief, Black Hawk, were present; and he well remembers that more than once during the performance the blanketed and stoical sons of the forest were moved to the utterance of whoops and yells by the masterly action of Mr. Forrest,

was acting against his policy, and that officer | England and acted his round of characters with | Sinclair, daughter of a well-known singer of e-pecially to one Tweed, on straw security, and that name; and a third in 1844, which was prolonged until 1846. During this last visit he was so unfortunate as to quarrel with Mr. Macready of this United States Judge. If the House of the English tragedian, who had previously Representatives was not a partisan body he shown him attentions. The quarrel deepened could not e-cape impeachment for his share in the recent transactions in Louisiana. Into a bitter personal hatred of Mr. Macready by the recent transactions in Louisiana. witnessed in the Astor place riots of May, 1849, when Mr. Macready attempted to play a professional engagement in the Astor Place Opera House. These disturbances cannot be laid directly at Mr. Forrest's door, but it is pretty certain that they were in a measure prompted by him or his friends, although it was never anticipated that they would be carried to their tragical termination. In the same year he separated from his wife for alleged misconduct on her part, an act which gave rise to a long and scandalous series of legal proceedings. Forrest brought an action of divorce against her husband on the ground of infidelity, and obtained a vergict in her favor. Forrest for years fought against this result by appeals and other proceedings involving delay, but was finally obliged to submit to the judgment of the Court. In 1858, having amassed a fortune by his prossiona, labors, he retired from the stage and took up his residence in an elegant mansion in Philadelphia, the city of his birth and of his affections. But his love of the footlights and his fondness for acting soon overcame his desire for retirement, and in a couple of years he was back upon the stage, playing his old round of characters, to which of late years he had added another, Richellen, esteemed one of his finest performances. From 1800 until within the last eighteen months he has regularly acted, year in and year out, in every considerable city and town of the United States. His passion for the tage and for applause seemed to increase as age and its infirmities increased upon him. Although of late years he had outlived his fame and greatness as an actor he alone seemed unconscious of it, and he only ceased to tread the oards when physically incapable of the exer-

boards when physically incapable of the exertion. He then began a series of dramatic readings in which he has been occupied more or less during the last year.

Mr. Forrest was unquestionably the most widely known and popular of any tragic actor of American birth who has appeared in this country. In the personation of characters demanding robust action and physical power he has scarcely had his equal on the American stage. But having said that, we have summed up the greater part, if not the whole, of his dramatic qualities. His range was limited, and he was identified throughout the greater part of his life with not above a dozen parts, all which were of an average level of feeling and emotional character. He never developed these much beyond his original conception of them, and in his latter years he degenerated into exagerations and mannerisms which made him almost the larghing stock of a generation which knew not the dignity and force of his earlier personations. He outlived his histrionic powers without being aware of the fact, and has gone to the grave with less reputation as an actor than if he had retired permanently from the stage when he first announced his intention to do so. from the stage when he first announced his in-tention to do so.

Mr. Greeley's Fifth Will Discovered. There is another will of Mr. Greeley, of the ate of September, 1857. The Hon. W. E. Robinson, f Brooklyn was then his lawyer, and so continued intil he retired from the practice to assume the duties of Assessor. The will is in Mr. Robin-son's handwriting, from a rough draft in Mr. Greeley's own hand. Both the graft and will are now in Mr. Robinson's possession. It is witnessed by Isaac Buyton and Win. A. Coursen, who then, with Mr. Robinson, had their offices in the Importers' and Traders' Bank building, 247 Broadway. In this will Mr. Greeley made bequests to his wife; to each of his children; to his father, Zaccheus; to his sisters, Araninda, Esther, and Margaret; to his rotter Nathan B. and his wife Ruhama, and their sons, David, itorace, and Oscar the farm in Wayne, Eric county, Pa.); to the Peoples' follege; to the Universalist College; to Obadiah A. towe; to Abel C. Thomas, to sustain Christian circles; to Thomas J. Sawyer, for infrui and sged Universalist circy, ymen, &c., &c.

He appointed his friends, Robert M. Strebelgh, Eleba Greeley's own hand. Both the graft and will are ciera, men, &c. &c.

He appointed his friends, Robert M. Strubelgh, Richd.
H. Manning, W. E. Robinson, Marcus Spring, Dudley S.
Gregory, and Richard M. Blatchford, his executors.
Mr. Gregory he designates as "the generous patron and friend of my early days of poverty and trial."

THE PROFESSOR'S MURDER.

WEST AGAIN TALKS AND ACTS IN A RATIONAL WAY. He Speaks of a Dream Years Ago, and Says that he Thought be was Dreaming when he Killed the Negro-Had he an Accom-plice?—A White Man Once in his Power.

respondence of The Sun. DOVER, Del., Dec. 12.-The excitement respecting Isaac West's unparalleled crime is as great as ever. West went to the Dover Academy and was looked upon a steady, clever, earnest, ambitious youth. After graduating at Dickinson College he came to this place and kept school. He has been here off and on for about five or six years. He always appeared to have plenty of money, although it was a mystery to everybody whence it came. In Dover he has never earned any money since he gave up keeping school. He has been in the habit of leaving the town for weeks at a time and visiting Baltimore. The question which everybody is asking now is what did West do in Baltimore? He had an office there and a partner in the electro-oxygen gas speculation, but he was never known to do any business there. There is a belief here that West's engagements in Baltimore were of a criminal nature, and that he was associated there with a gang of thieves. This, I think, is more surmise. Some time ago West was appointed administrator to an estate in Baltimore Hundred, Sussex county, and this fact accounts for his having funds.

THE PROFESSOR'S DREAM. Yesterday West was very feeble and prostrated, but rational. He conversed freely about he said, like a dream. "I have had," he said, "many strange dreams lately. When I was staying at my wife's father's I dreamed that my sister died of consumption, and that my brother and myself determined to dig up the body after it had been buried and examine into the cause of death. We went by night and took up the body and carried it to my room. Then we cut open the chest and examined the lungs. While we were doing this a young fellow who was with me at college came along, and I took up the lungs and ran off to hide them. I thought I went down a road I knew well. A small wood by the side of it was all cut down. I started across to look for a big tree that used to be there, and I found it. There was a big hole in the side which was not there formerly. I put the lungs into the hole, and just then I heard a hue and cry, and a crowd of people came rushing toward me. Then I awoke. Next morning I took a walk down the road, and sure enough the wood had been cut down as I deamed it had. Then I went to look for the tree, and a big hole was there in the very place I saw it in my dream. I felt a kind of scared. many strange dreams lately. When I was A HORRIBLE REALITY.

"The Friday I gave myself up and all Thursday night, lying in bed, I thought the whole thing about the nigger I had killed was a dream, and that I should wake up by and by and find it so. When I heard the people at Harrington depot talking about the murder of Cooch Turner, I did wake up and find it was not a dream."

"Professor." I said, "a great many rumors have been circulated as to your having said that your confession of Friday was not true."

"Everything I said in that confession." West replied, "is true to the best of my recollection."

"How do you feel respecting the affair?" I asked. asked. "I am very greatly troubled about it," he said, in a mournful tone.
"What do you think the result will be?" I inquired.

quired.
"That is more than I can say, but I am very hopeful." was West's reply. "I have made a clean breast of it. I have kept no part of the tory back."
"Would you object to tell me the whole story ver again?" I asked.
"It is all in my confession." West said. There is nothing more about it than I have aid there." "There is nothing more about it that I have said there."

West expressed a wish to-day to have counsel. He says he has no money. "If he had \$5,000." said a lawyer to me, "he could be got off on the first trial." West was in negotiation with the people of Frederic as to teaching school for them. They offered \$1,000 a year; he wanted \$1,200. On the very day his crime was discovered he wrote a note to Frederic consenting to take \$1,000.

HAD WEST AN ACCOMPLICE?

HAD WEST AN ACCOMPLICE? A distinguished lawyer of this State told me last night that he was firmly convinced West had had an accomplice, and his suspicions fell on one of West's connections. He considers it an extraordinary thing that a young man like West, with no means of livelihood, should insure his life for \$25,000, and he believes that West was put up to it by some person who expected and hoped that West's experiments would some day end fatally, by and by. The lawyer thinks the scheme which West bungled to his own undoing was devised and singgested to West.

I have talked with several young men who

I have talked with several young men who and yells by the masterly action of Mr. Forrest, although they understood not a word that he uttered.

In 1834 Mr. Forrest made a professional visit to England and acted his round of characters with considerable success. He made a second visit in 1837, during which he was married to Miss apparently skinned and some of the flesh wantapparently skinned and several young men who to west a school. They all speak of him in the highest terms. Ex-sheriff Atkinson says that he always suspected West's sanity, and can the laways suspec He supposed that West had it there ose of dissection. MR. CULLEN'S ESCAPE FROM BEING SKINNED.

On the day after the murder West was stand-ing at the door of the new store under his office. Am. Cullen passed and spoke to him. "You have often asked me to drop into your "You have often asked me to drop into your office and try your gas; if you don't object I will go now," Mr. Cullen said.

West turned the conversation, and, on Mr. Cullen's again proposing to visit the office, said with a dignified air: "There are times, Mr. Cullen, when I don't admit my dearest friends to my room."

A short time ago a gentleman who was on intimate terms with West called at his office at his request. West had frequently remarked to this gentleman that they were of much the same height and build, and had urged him to pay him a visit. When the gentleman entered West's office the latter turned the key.

NOTHER MAN'S ESCAPE.

"I felt kind of queer." the gentleman said, "but I took a seat near the window. On looking round the room I saw a big knife and a revolver lying on the desk. We talked for some time about the gas which West was manufacturing. He asked me to inhale some, but I declined. At last West put his hand on the revolver and said, 'Do you go armed?' I felt queer again, but I put on a bold front and said, lifting up my list said shaking it: 'No, but I carry this, and I ain t afraid of any man.' Now, after the murder of this man. Turner, the thing comes up all fresh to me, and I believe that the idea crossed West's mind of serving me as he did the nigger." ANOTHER MAN'S ESCAPE. idea crossed West's mind of serving me as he did the nisger."

Unless a special court is convened West's trial cannot take place before April next. Every one here hopes that speedy justice will visit him. If his victim had been a white man, a citizen said to me, he would have been seized at the depot and lynched right off.

THE LATEST BROOKLYN MYSTERY. The Man who was Assaulted in Flatbush

Avenue Dying. James Boyce, who was knocked down on Wednesday near midnight in front of the vacant ots at Flatbush and Sixth avenues, Brooklyn, while endeavoring to protect a woman from the assaults of some unknown persons, is dying at his home, 62 Prince street, Brooklyn.

Yesterday a Sun reporter visited the Bergen street police station. The Captain said that Boyce was found by his officers on the corner insensible, but that he recovered consciousness while being examined by Dr. Walker. The story Boyce gave of the assault was that he heard a Hoyce gave of the assault was that he heard a woman scream in a vacant lot on that corner and went to her assistance. He was met on entering the lot by two men, one a tall and the other a short person, who knocked him insensible. A doctor, living in the neighborhood, said that he saw a woman about the time Boyce was struck in that vicinity. She was attired in a black dress ank shall. A policeman also saw a woman, answering the doctor's description, in that locality. He thinks he would be able to identify her.

Since the removal of Mr. Boyce to his home

identify her.

Since the removal of Mr. Boyce to his home he has been unconscious, with jucid intervals. He is unable to give any further particulars than those already in the possession of the police. When the reporter visited him he was delirious.

"Oh, don't let them kill me; oh, don't; there are too many of them."

"Oh, don't let them kill me; oh, don't; there are too many of them."

Mr. Boyce, who is a truck driver, lives with his mother. He is the eldest of her family, being 23 years of age. A few months ago be married, but being unable to enter housekeeping his wife lived in service in Warren street. He visited lived in service in Warren street. He visited her regularly and was preparing for the time when his means would allow him to go to house-keeping.

when his means would allow him to go to house-keeping.

On Wednesday night, as was his custom, he visited his wife and talked of the time when they would soon be always together. On leaving her she accompanied him a short distance from her home and then returned. It was shortly after leaving her that he heard the cries of a woman in distress, and hastened to her assistance.

of a woman in distress, and hastened to ner as-sistance.

The tenants in the house all speak kindly and well of him as a sober, industrious young man. His attending physicians express little hopes of his recovery. His chances are, they say, one to ten. Even should he recover he will not be the same man. The back of the head is mashed al-most to a jelly, and an ugly wound is on the left side of the head near the temporal bone.

Tickets to Professor Tindall's lectures, to com-mence on Tuesday evening next, are sold at the book store of the Messis. Appleton. Those who wish to secure desirable places should apply at one, as the house will doubtless be crowded throughout the course.

HORACE GREELEY.

Receilections of the Hon. James F. Babcock

Receilections of the Hon. James F. Babcock of New Haver.

Before President Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency that distinguished man came to New Haven to make a speech. He accepted an invitation to stop with me, and was at my house two nights. On the first might Mr. Greeley was there also. My little son began tensing me for Mr. Lincoln's signature to his album. I sought to quiet him, when Lincoln asked "wast does the little fellow want?" I answered. "Your autograph." "He shall have it," said Mr. Lincoln, and started for the library. As he passed out I said to Mr. Greeley, "There goes the next President of the United States." Mr. Greeley replied, "Do you think so?" I rejoined, "Yes; the elements of the National Convention will be so mixed that the majority will finally fall upon him, and if he is nominated he will be elected—don't you think so?" He said: "It is hard to tell; I should not be surprised; but I think Seward will get the nomination." The book was then proferred to Mr. Greeley, who instantly retired, and over his name wrote the following characteristic words, which will have a renewed interest at this time:

Let us treasure our hours and embalm them in noble don't for the measureless life of Eternity.

Let us treasure our hours and embalm them in noble loing for the measureless life of Eternity. New Haven, May 7, 1860. Honace Greekey.

NEW HAVEN, May 7, 1860. HORACE GREELEY.

MR. GREELEY'S LAST LETTER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

My DEAR FRIEND: I am a men of many sorrives, and doubtless have deserved them; but I beg to say that I do not forget the gallant though luckless struggle you made in my behalf. I am not well.

Col. A. K. McClure.

Horace Greeley-Why He Died.

We are glad that Mr. Greeley's daugh-

ters refuse to accept the pecuniary tribute which the New York Herad, as head of the press, of generously suggested, and in which the journal of the press, of generously suggested, and in which the journal of the prostice of the press, of generously in the children of Horace Greeley should never accept the position of pensioners, or receive the bounty of any one, no matter how generously offered. He never would have tolerated the idea. Besides, the sum of \$50,000, which each of those girls inherit, is enough for all their wants and ambition. But with all this, the public learns with surprise how little fortune the great editor accurred after all his labors; and when his genius and industry had made the Tribune a solid and wealthy institution, and had enriched his coil borators. It seems as if Mr. Greeiey's affairs had been neglected. His personal friends should have interfered. His personal friends should have interfered, at the close of the recent political struggle, and surrounded him with consolations and confortings. He died of a broken heart. He had become, to use his own words, "a man of many sorrows," and these griefs came upon him all at once, and when his physical nature was exhausted. It was the describion of friends that bounded him. This was the blow that pierced his heart. He had devoted his life and sacrificed his position to public interests, to classes of men, and to frends that all turned against him-turned against him formal constitutions of the manufacture of a government of the blacks, and bis pen was mighiler than the sword to strike off their shackies, Yet they turned against him with wonderful unanimity. The abolitionists did the same. Fred Douglass chuckled negong beast him, and poor old Gerrit Smith poured out his volume of cant upon his head, while Wendell Philips's viperous tonzue distilled its double-venom as it hissed its hate. The temperance politicians, to whom his naper had given their only power, got up mole conventions to denounce him, and voted for his opponent. The protected

ambition fustrated, his honest heart insulted, his hopes of his country turned to despair, his household desolated by death, a life of labor before him with a pen that had jost its plice and its command, he bowed down, his heart broken and his brain crazed, and sunk in death.

In the funeral pageant in which the nation in its love and admiration treated him as a conqueror who had died in the arms of victory, his recent enemies sought to make tardy reparation. They placed wreaths on his coffin, pronounced funeral eulogies and offered money to his children. But they could not restore the croken heart.

It is one of the saddest episodes in our history.

Unpublished Letters from Hornce Birceley. From Husiland's Gem of the west, Cheago,
Among the many letters received by us
from the late Mr. Greeley, the following may be
worthy a place in history. In March we wrote
him urging him to use his influence to have the
Chreinnati Convention postponed until the same
day and hour as the Republican Convention.
His reply was as follows:

DEAR SID: I have yours of the 18th inst. I cannot be seen and the 18th inst. I cannot be seen and the 18th inst. I cannot be seen as a s

DEAR SIN: I have yours of the 18th inst, I cannot presume to know more than the Cincinnat! Convention will. I expect to be governed by its decision, and I ludge that it will know better what to do in May than I know in March. Yours.

C. A. Haviland, bees, Chicago.

In writing Mr. Greeley in June we alluded to the nomination in our State of Goy. Koerner, and also binted that the Democrata might drop senator Trumbull if they got control of the Legislature. Mr. Greeley's reply was as follows:

My DEAR SIR: I do not believe a Liberal Legislature will onst Senator Trumbull, no matter though it be mainly composed of Democrats. This is a new deeper.

cill onst Senator Trumbull, no institer though it as mainly composed of Democrats. This is a new denar-iure, and old p. rty lines will not govern it. Trumbull is needed in the Senate, and our triumph in Illinois will eep aim there.
I fudge that Koerner will rally the Germans generally of our ticket. If so, he cannot be beaten.
Yours, Hokok Greeker.

to our licket. If so, he cannot be bearen.
Yours,
C.A. HAVILAND, Esq. Gem of the West, Chicago, Ill.
In October, during Mrs. Greeley's severe illness, we wrote him a letter of sympathy, and
added that it might be well for his friends to
send George W. Hatton, the colored orator, to
Chicago, Mr. Greeley replied as follows:
My DEAR SIE: We can get no negro votes, for several reasons. 1. We have no money. 2. They do not belive we can succeed. 3. They don't believe in us.
My friend, spend no money that you easnot spare, and
lot the election go as it shall please God.
My wife is better.
Yours.
C.A. HAVILAND, Esq., 84. Gem, Chicago.
Mr. Greeley's last letter to us was one of the
last written by him, Nov. 10. He had heard of
attempts being made to injure us, and wrote as
follows:

NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1972.

DEAR SIE: My misfortures discovered in Servere Sie

DEAR SIR: My misfortunes do not "come single file, but in battalions." I grieve that you are siso a sufferent by our disastrous canvass. I cannot say that I see any light ahead. Yours sadiy. Horack Greeney. C. A. HAYILAND, Esq., Editor Gem of the West, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Cady Stanton on Horace Greeley. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton delivered a lecture on "Presidents and Parties" at Min-neapolis. Dec. 4, where she heard of Horace Greeley's death. The Tribune of that city re-

neapolis. Dec. 4, where she heard of Horace Greeley's death. The Tribune of that city reports her as saying:

Mr. Greeley has ever commanded my admiration as one of the best representatives of republican institutions that America can boast, and one of the best editors and most forcible writers of the English language of our day, and as a truly great and good man. He has always had my unqualified respect for the generosity and magnanimity that marked all his actions with his fellow men, and for the unquestioned purity of his social life. He has stood before this nation, for upward of forty years, a man without a vice, neither smoking nor chewing to-bacco, drinking intoxicating liquors, nor wasting his time and substance in fashionable amusements or resorts of social license and infamy. May no word of mine weaken the grand lesson of such a life on the young men of this day and generation. My criticisms of Mr. Greeley have been wholly with reference to his false position on the education, elevation, and enfranchisement of woman. The power of his influential journal, his public speeches and fireside talk, have of late years been opposed to what I deen the next great step in civilization. Hence while I mourn with the nation the death of a pure patriot, and with his orphans the loss of a noble facher. I feel that in the silence of his pen and tongue woman's path is smoother to freedom and equality, for in that higher sphere where he can now see all things in their true relations, he will be a co-worker with us in abolishing the most insidious type of slavery that has ever cursed the earth, that of woman to man,

CUBA'S FREEDOM DAWNING

ROUTING THE SPANISH FORCES FROM THEIR STRONGHOLDS.

Narrow Escape of Gen. Riquelme-Gen. Gen. zalez Boet's Flight-The Rats Deserting the Stuking Snip-Spanish Quarrets. prespondence of The Sun.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 9.-This letter will burst like a shell in the enemy's camp, because it will prove that our republic still lives and is being solidified. Where from? At the very gates of this capital. The mambis have pursued Gen. Riquelme from Sagua de Tanamo, and by reason of it the volunteers are illuminat ing the city, &c.

Gen. Riquelme, anxious to wind up the revolution, shipped aboard a man-of-war and went on a junketing trip to points where he was not wanted, including Havana and Puerto Principe. wanted, including Havana and Puerto Principe.

After the style of Valmaseda, he held sundry conferences with the commanders of columns, and after that he came to Sa tiago, having left matters far worse than he found them.

The patriots, who were on his track from Sagua de Tenamo to Santa Catalina, en raged his forces in the woods of El Taro in a light that lasted seven hours, chiefly with the rear guard of his column. Itiqueime escaped capture almost miraculously. The Spaniaros say that they whipped the patriots, and they are to-day celebrating the affar as a grand victory.

But the truth is that the Cubans, so far from being whipped, pursued the Bying Spaniards to within two kilometres of Guantando, and there there was another fight, in which the Spaniards lost twenty men.

GEN. RIQUELME PUZZLED. GEN. RIQUELME PUZZLED.

Spaniards lost twenty men.

GEN. RIQUELME PUZZLED.

From Guantanamo Gen. Riquelme came by sea to this city, and the day after his arrival here seven hundred Cubens burned La Redondita, an estate three miles from this city, and took thence all the negroes. They did the same st Ocaha, Los Mangos, and at other estates, all within six miles of this city. Last night all the guards were doubled, and every volunteer was notified to be ready for the call of bit generals. What happened? The insurents came up to San Francisco, close to this city, and carried off all the chain gang. San Francisco is, as you know, only a short distance from this city, and it is the place where the members of the chain gang whose terms have almost expired are taken to complete them. Cen. Riquelme is at his wits end, and does not know what to do, All the regulars have been sent to Manzanillo, where the Spaniards are in dread alarm by reason of the occurrences at Yara and El Caño, of which I have kept you informed, and in all of which the Spaniards were worsted.

The month of October was full of important events. Guisa, Santa Rita, Yara, El Caño, in fact every place where there was a Spanish garrison, was attacked by patriot forces, which seldom were less than of 1.000 men each. Over eighty houses were burned and some forty Spaniards willed at Guisa. In consequence of the attack a horrible plot was concocted, after the fashion of Gonzalez Boet. The object was to murder peaceful citizens. At Yara over thirty Spaniards were killed, and those who escaped left their clothing and shoes bohind.

You have already heard of the flight of the Spaniard General Gonzalez Boet. He took with him £20,000, which the Catalans of this place gave him to save themselves from the disgrace of seeing him drag a ball or chin in the streets. He was sentenced to this by the last court martial for robbery, cold-blooded murder, attempted sedition, insubordination to the authorities, and athous and other offences of a like nature. This is a fair sample of Spanish military

thou-and other offences of a like nat s a fair sample of Spanish military an THE BOASTS OF THE SPANIARDS.

THE BOASTS OF THE SPANLARUS.

These same Spaniards talk of their triumplis, their deeds of prowess, but they are sitent-about their defeats and their dispraceful flights, Brig.-Gen. Martinez del Campo went off to Spain, observing the most careful silence; Col. D. Juan Lopez del Campillo did the same thinz. The latter has been replaced by Col. Donderius. Why such baste to leave Cuba when, as they say, they have almost crushed the Cubans? The rais who are deserting the sinking ship know that they are telling untruths.

The Spanish military commanders of operating forces are disgusted with Gen. Riquelme, and openly assert that he is entirely unfit for his position. He has issued orders, which condemn them to haction in front of the enemy. A commander of operations cannot leave his district (2004) until he receives orders to do so. The new tracha no one understands. The insurgents do whatever they place here, there, and everywhere; and are only too well satisfied when they meet the enemy. Meanwhite the Spanlards are meditating how to save themselves.

The Spanish major, Peralta Don José Antonio,

The Spanish major, Peralta Don José Autonio The Spanish major, regata bon lose Antonio, has fallen in disgrace with his Excellency, and the latter two days ago came near kicking him out of his house. Of course these are state secrets which should be respected; but what better fate could such a scoundrel as Peralta expect, who has written all he could against his own countrymen?

The Rights of the Policy Holders of the Mutual Life Insuvance Company.

From the New York Duty Bulletin Much of the feeling against the reduction f premium rates made by the Mutual Insurance Company has arisen from a misunderstanding as to the position in which the old policy holders are placed under the new tariff of rates. It is generally supposed that future dividends upon old policies will be diminished in con of the reduced rates of premium, and that those insured under the new rates will have advantages in respect to dividends accruing from the higher rates paid by the old policy holders. This, of course, would in-volve an injustice to those who are paying the higher rates of premium; and no company could adopt such a course without a most flagrant iolation of corporate honesty. The truth is, however, that the Mutual does not propose to do any such thing. The company treat each policy as a separate account; and the dividends of each policy holder are regulated by his premiums. The old policy holders will consequently suffer no reduction in dividends in consequence of the reduced rates of premium; and those insured on the lower scale will receive correspondingly lower returns in the form of dividends; the former contributing in no de-

to the annual distribution of profits. For the purpose of illustration, we present the following statement, showing the composition of the premium and of the dividends accruing thereon, under the old rates and the new. We suppose the case of a policy holder who pays \$140 prem um under the old rates, and of a second who, under the new rates, insures for an equal

gree to the dividends of the latter, but standing

n just the same position as hitherto in respect

amount by the payment of \$110: \$140 -of this amount there is required: Old \$2.00 BE 00 82.00 BE 00 For year's deaths. For expenses..... .\$140 00 \$110 00 Total premium. The dividends are earned upon each item 7 per cent. on \$48 of reserve. \$3.96 \$3.36
25 per cent. saved on appropriat on for 7 car's deaths 18.00 15.06
Saved on expense account 92.00 2.06 \$3 96 \$8 SE

Total dividend..... .845 36 \$15 35 It will thus be seen that the policy neider who pays \$140 premium will receive \$48.36 dividend; while he, who under the new rates pays \$110 for an equal amount of insurance, will receive \$18.38 in dividend; the difference in dividend being equal to the difference in premium. The saving in the amount of premium, under the new rates, is effected entirely on the item of expenses; the

amount appropriated for that purpose under the old system having been found to exceed the requirements by seventy-five per cent. Under these circumstances, we are at a loss to onceive what possible objection the old policy holders can raise against the change of rates. The truth is that the company has been collecting, in the form of premiums, vastly more than is required to provide adequate security for the insured and to pay the current expenses of man agement. In dealing with old policy holders, the company proposes to continue to collect in excess of requirements, and to return the excess in the form of dividends; while on future pollcles it proposes to charge a premium more closely corresponding to actual requirements, and to return correspondingly less in the form of dividends. This certainly seems a most

business-like course, and we are unable to see how it concerns any except companies who, able to effect an equal reduction in their expense account. It has long been a standing argument against life insurance that the costs of management were so heavy as to make the return to the insured atterly inadequate to his contributions; and the Mutual, in giving a practical demonstration that insurance is much less costly than has been generally su, posed, has done much toward neutralizing one of the most effective obstacles to insurance.

*This saving represents the amount appropriated for the payment of death clams in excess of and execu-tence has proved to be neces ary for that burnoed.